

### **REMARKS**

Applicants have now had an opportunity to carefully consider the Examiner's comments set forth in the Office Action of November 2, 2007.

Claims 1-14 and 20-25 remain in this application.

New claims 21-25 are added.

Claims 15-19 have been cancelled without prejudice.

Claims 1, 3-6, 8, 12, and 20 are amended.

Reexamination and reconsideration are respectfully requested.

### **The Office Action**

Claims 15-19 were withdrawn and have now been cancelled.

Claims 1-14 and 20 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, as being indefinite.

Claims 1-3, 5-10, 13, and 20 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,177,396 to Gielen, et al.

Claim 14 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,177,396 to Gielen, et al.

For the reasons outlined below, it is submitted that the claims are in condition for allowance.

### **§112 Rejections**

Applicants wish to thank the Examiner for her helpful suggestions for amending the claims. Applicants have amended claims 1, 5, 8, and 20 to attend to the §112 rejections. Accordingly, it is respectfully requested that the §112 rejections be withdrawn.

### **§102/103 Rejections**

Claim 1 has been amended and now recites a method of forming a lamp which includes providing a reflective interior surface, including providing a layer of a reflective material, and providing a protective layer which protects the layer of reflective material against oxidation and sulfide formation and forming the lamp from the interior surface and a light source, a thickness of the protective layer being selected such that at least one of the following is satisfied: a color correction temperature of the lamp is no more than 40K less than a color correction temperature of the light source, and a % reflectance of the reflective interior surface is no more than about 3% less than that of an equivalent

reflective interior surface without the protective layer in a visible spectral range of 400-800 nm.

Gielen does not suggest such a coating. The Examiner points to col. 3, lines 39-57, as disclosing a percentage reflection which is no more than 3% less than that of an equivalent reflective surface without the protective coating in the range of 400- 800 nm. However, the identified portion of Gielen does not require such a limitation. In particular, Gielen states that the average reflection between 800 and 2500 nm (which is considered to be the infrared range rather than the visible) is at least about 80%. Further, Gielen states that the metal coating has a high reflection coefficient of greater than or equal to 0.8. There is no suggestion that when the metal has a reflection coefficient is 0.8, the lamp can be formed to have a reflection in the 400-800 nm range which is also about 80% (or higher). For example, Gielen mentions silver and gold. Silver has a reflection of about 95-98% (see present specification at paragraph [0005]). Thus, 80% reflection (even if it were to be continued into the visible) would be equivalent to at least 15% less than the reflection of the lamp without Gielen's dichroic coating. Moreover, Gielen says nothing about the visible light reflection, being concerned primarily with the infrared reflection.

Accordingly, it is submitted that claim 1 and claims 2-3, 4-11, 13-14, and 21-23 dependent therefrom distinguish over the reference of record.

Claim 4, against which no prior art has been cited, has been placed in independent form. Accordingly it is submitted that claim 4 and dependent claim 24 are now in condition for allowance.

Claim 12, against which no prior art has been cited, has been placed in independent form. Accordingly it is submitted that claim 12 and dependent claim 25 are now in condition for allowance.

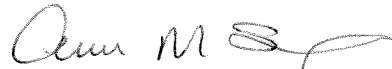
Claim 20 has been amended to recite a method of forming a lamp which includes determining an oscillating function when one of color correction temperature and percent reflectance is plotted against optical thickness for a lamp formed from the reflective surface and a protective layer. Gielen does not suggest determining an oscillating function. Nor does Gielen suggest covering the reflective surface with a protective layer which is light transmissive, the optical thickness of the protective layer being selected, based on the oscillating function, such that the claimed relationships are satisfied.

**CONCLUSION**

For the reasons detailed above, it is respectfully submitted all claims remaining in the application (Claims 1-14 and 20-25) are now in condition for allowance. The foregoing comments do not require unnecessary additional search or examination.

In the event the Examiner considers personal contact advantageous to the disposition of this case, she is hereby authorized to call the undersigned, at Telephone Number (216) 861-5582.

Respectfully submitted,  
Fay Sharpe LLP



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